



## SILVER JUBILEE

## Britain celebrates strength of the Monarchy

By Neville Hodgkinson  
Social Policy Correspondent

For a Britain beset with economic and social uncertainties, the jubilee has provided a glorious chance to celebrate the abiding strength of the Monarchy. The Queen, with her country pursuits and cheerful air and the Duke of Edinburgh, with his rugged common sense, are almost universally liked and admired.

It is remarkable that a nation as preoccupied as the British have been with the removal of privilege and the levelling of wealth should contain so few critics of the Crown. Very little criticism has accompanied the jubilee celebrations, despite the inevitable commercialism.

Having suffered cuts in living standards for the first time in the Queen's reign, Britons have again become conscious of the need to pay their way in the world. Real personal disposable income more than doubled to £41,150m between 1950 and 1974, an average annual rise of 4.6 per cent, but it fell by between half per cent and one per cent in 1975, and by a further half per cent in 1976. Men earned £72 a week gross on average last year, compared with £46 for women.

Of Britain's 56 million people, fewer than half are in the workforce. The state provides a net outlay on most of the others. In common with other developed countries, Britain finances that support by raising taxes on incomes

and expenditure, but the tax system is falling into disuse, and evasion is widespread.

That is partly because taxes fall on income more heavily than most of our competitors have thought advisable. There are maximum rates of 83 per cent and 98 per cent on earned and investment income respectively, and a low starting point that pulls even some of the poor into the tax net.

But there is less room for cutting public spending than many think. There are nine million pensioners to support, 2,600,000 more than 25 years ago. There are about 12 million people under 15, and although their numbers will diminish because of fall in the birth rate over recent years, increasingly young people are continuing in full-time higher education: the yearly total is about half a million.

The depression has bred resentment against "outsiders" in British society, the coloured immigrants who have come since the 1950s and who now total 2.3 per cent of the population. There are about 1,800,000 people of New Commonwealth and Pakistani origin living in Britain, and evidence of Asian culture is plain in the urban areas where they have settled, despite inevitable local friction as those "alien" communities have arrived and spread, the Asians are widely regarded as courteous, hard-working and peaceable citizens.

The much smaller West Indian community, more diffuse, culturally weaker, more neglected by the host community and seemingly less able to look after itself than the Asians, is a special difficulty. But much good will remains; there have been great efforts recently to improve relations, and mutual understanding may be increasing.

Some Britons, too often the more talented and most extensively trained, have left for lusher pastures abroad. The official expectation in 1977 is that there will be 19,000 more emigrants than immigrants.

Yet foreigners and British alike tend to agree that, for all its difficulties, this is still a very pleasant country to live in. The population is mainly town-dwelling, but there is often access to fine parks and commons. The number of people living in city centres has declined, and there has been an increase in and beyond the suburban fringes. Greater London's population fell by 14 per cent between 1951 and 1971, from 8,348,000 to 7,163,000.

Four British households out of five live in a house, as opposed to a flat; usually of two storeys, with from two to four bedrooms and a garden. Central heating is standard in new houses. Nine households in 10 have a vacuum cleaner; more than two in three a washing machine; more than four out of five a refrigerator; and increasing though still

comparatively small numbers have a dishwasher machine, deep freezer and tumble drier.

The general level of nutrition is high. Men live to 70 on average, women to 75. A wide variety of imported foods is available. Tea is the most popular drink, and beer the favourite alcoholic one; but over the past 20 years consumption of coffee has risen sharply, and soaring consumption of wine and spirits is reflected in the increase in admissions to hospital for alcoholism.

Ninety-five per cent of households have a television set and viewing takes up 19 hours a week on average for people aged five and over. The British are widely held to have the best television programmes in the world.

Britons in 1977 will take up about 48 million holidays, up by a third in 10 years, of which about eight million are spent abroad, with Spain by far the most popular destination.

Half the nation has a hobby, regularly enjoyed: millions are keen gardeners or do-it-yourself home improvement enthusiasts.

Two fifths visit their local public house for a drink and a chat on a regular basis. About a fifth take part in sports and games, with angling and squash increasingly in vogue, and at least another fifth belong to social and political clubs of one kind and another.

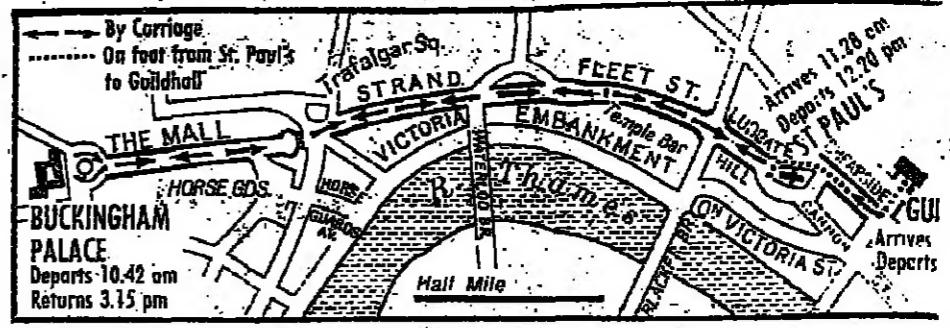
Outings to the seaside, countryside or to enjoy aspects of the fine architectural and historical heritage are a common feature of British life. Well over half of all households have a car. More than a quarter own a dog, and one in five a cat.

Many young women now stay at school after the minimum leaving age, raised from 15 to 16 in 1972-73, to develop skills that they will employ over much of their later life. The number of women in full-time higher education nearly doubled between 1965-66 and 1974-75, from 119,000 to 208,000. Women marry younger than in the past but are likely to stay at work until pregnant, to have only two or three children, and to return to work as the children mature.

About two thirds of women in their forties and early fifties are either in a job or looking for one. That economic liberation helps both husband and wife; there is mounting concern, however, over the difficulties families face during their period of one income while the children are small.

Although the old, entrenched attitudes of class warfare that have so bedevilled political and industrial performance are still present, there are real hopes in 1977 of moving further towards a more open society while retaining values that will enable Britain to flourish in a harshly competitive world.

Leapman in London, page 3



Route of the royal procession to and from St Paul's Cathedral tomorrow.

## Programme of celebrations in London

Following events are among those scheduled in the London area for the week ahead:

**The Royal Family** (with Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of Royal Family, lights first throughout UK at 8pm): *Wednesday*, Queen's birthday, *Thursday*, Queen Elizabeth's birthday, *Friday*, Queen's birthday, *Saturday*, Queen's birthday, *Sunday*, Queen's birthday.

**Parades** (with Queen and members of Royal Family, lights first throughout UK at 8pm): *Wednesday*, Lord Mayor and City deputation, *Thursday*, Lord Mayor and City deputation, *Friday*, Lord Mayor and City deputation, *Saturday*, Lord Mayor and City deputation, *Sunday*, Lord Mayor and City deputation.

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## SOVIET CONSTITUTION

## Full text of the fundamental law proposed for the Soviet Union

This is the full text of the new draft Soviet constitution, published in Moscow for discussion and supplied by Tass.

Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The great October socialist revolution, accomplished by the workers and peasants of Russia under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by V. I. Lenin, overthrew the power of the capitalists and landowners, broke the fetters of oppression and created a new type of state, the Soviet state, the basic instrument of the defence of revolutionary achievements and the building of socialism and communism.

The Soviet people has carried out profound social and economic transformation, put an end once and for all to exploitation of man by man, to class antagonisms and national enmity, established public ownership of the means of production, and assured genuine democracy for the working masses. A socialist society was created for the first time in the history of mankind.

A striking manifestation of socialism's strength was the unfading exploit of the Soviet people and their armed forces, who won a historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. This victory, the international position of the USSR and opened up new favourable possibilities for the growth of the forces of socialism, national liberation, democracy and world peace.

In the course of the struggle, the Soviet people have secured the country's rapid and all-round development and the continuous improvement of the socialist system. The adoption of the socialist plan of collective farm-peasantry and the people's intelligentsia and the friendship among the nations and nationalities of the USSR have been consolidated. Social and political rights have been established in society, in which the working class is the leading force, having fulfilled the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Soviet state has become a state of the working people, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR.

A developed socialist society has been built in the USSR. At this stage, when socialism is developing and the Soviet people's potentials and the advantages of the socialist way of life more and more fully, and the working people use the fruits of the great revolutionary achievements to an ever greater extent.

This is a society in which mighty productive forces and advanced science and culture have been created, a society in which the living standard of the people is rising daily, in which the favourable conditions are taking shape for the all-sided development of the individual.

This is a society of mature socialist social relations, in which a socialist community of the people, the Soviet people, has emerged through the drawing together of all social strata and on the basis of the juridical and actual equality of all nations and nationalities.

This is a society in which the organisation, ideological commitment and political consciousness of the working people, who are patriots and internationalists, have attained a high level.

This is a society in which the

law of life is the concern of all for the welfare of each, and the concern of each for the welfare of all.

This is a society of true democracy, the political system of which assures the effective administration of all social affairs, the increasingly active participation of the working people in the affairs of the Soviet Union, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system, of all state and public organizations. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

Armed with the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Central Committee of the CPSU shall determine the general perspective of society's development, and the guideline of the internal and external policy of the USSR, give guidance to the great creative endeavour of the Soviet people, and place their struggle for the triumph of communism on a planned scientific basis.

The supreme purpose of the Soviet state is to build a classless communist society. The principal tasks of the state are: to build a socialist and technological base for communism; to perfect socialist social relations and transform them into communist relations, to mould the citizen of communist society, to raise the living standard and cultural level of the working people, to ensure the country's security, to help strengthen peace and promote international co-operation.

The Soviet people: Guided by the ideas of scientific communism and remaining true to their revolutionary traditions:

Resting on the great social, economic and political achievements of socialism;

Further developing socialist democracy;

Taking into account the international position of the USSR as part of the world socialist system and consciousness of their international responsibility;

Preserving the continuity of the ideas and principles of the 1918 Constitution of the RSFSR, the 1924 Constitution of the USSR and the 1936 Constitution of the USSR;

Proclaiming the aims and principles of the organization of the socialist state of the whole people and formalizing them in this constitution.

1. Principles Underlying the Social Political and Economic Structure

Chapter 1. The Political System

Article 1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests of the working people, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, of all the nations and nationalities in the country.

Article 2. All power in the USSR shall be vested in the people.

The people shall exercise state power through the Soviets of People's Deputies, which constitute the political foundation of the USSR.

All other organs of state shall be under the control of and accountable to the Soviets.

Article 3. The Soviet state shall be organized and shall function in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism: Electivity of all organs of state power from top to bottom, their accountability for their actions, the strict fulfilment of the decisions of higher organs by lower organs. Democratic centralism shall combine single leadership with local initiative and creative activity, with the responsibility of each state organ and individual.

Article 4. The Soviet state, all its organs, shall observe socialist legality and assure the protection of law and order. The interests of society and the rights of citizens. State institutions, public organizations and

officials shall observe the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws.

Article 5. The most important matters of state shall be submitted to discussion by the whole people and also put to a vote (referendum) by the whole people, the increasingly active participation of the working people in the affairs of the Soviet Union, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system, of all state and public organizations. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

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Armed with the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Central Committee of the CPSU shall determine the general perspective of society's development, and the guideline of the internal and external policy of the USSR, give guidance to the great creative endeavour of the Soviet people, and place their struggle for the triumph of communism on a planned scientific basis.

The supreme purpose of the Soviet state is to build a classless communist society. The principal tasks of the state are: to build a socialist and technological base for communism; to perfect socialist social relations and transform them into communist relations, to mould the citizen of communist society, to raise the living standard and cultural level of the working people, to ensure the country's security, to help strengthen peace and promote international co-operation.

The Soviet people: Guided by the ideas of scientific communism and remaining true to their revolutionary traditions:

Resting on the great social, economic and political achievements of socialism;

Further developing socialist democracy;

Taking into account the international position of the USSR as part of the world socialist system and consciousness of their international responsibility;

Preserving the continuity of the ideas and principles of the 1918 Constitution of the RSFSR, the 1924 Constitution of the USSR and the 1936 Constitution of the USSR;



## OVERSEAS



Commonwealth conference: Heads of government seen arriving at Mrs Lee Kuan Yew, President of Singapore and leaders in London yesterday were: Makarios of Cyprus, and the Prime Minister of the Bahamas and Mrs Heathrow for the meeting which opens at Lancaster House, London. Other Commonwealth leaders in London yesterday were: Mr Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia; Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana; Sir Dawda Jawara, President of The Gambia; Chief Pindling.



Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho; President Banda of Malawi; and Mr Somare, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea. Lieutenant-General Akuffo is representing Ghana.

## Rhodesian holiday resort hit by mortars

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, June 5

A white mechanic was slightly injured by flying shrapnel when the Rhodesian holiday resort of Kariba was subjected to a half-hour mortar attack last night.

There was no serious damage and life returned to normal today. The mortar attack was described today by a witness as coming from the Zambezi bank about four miles downstream from the dam wall.

Two mortar bombs were fired first and these landed lower down the hill from the resort. Then followed accurate shots which landed in the township's centre not far from a shopping centre and a country club. One mortar exploded on the roof of an unoccupied office building, owned by the Central African Power Corporation, which runs the Kariba power station.

Residents and holidaymakers were enjoying the amenities of the resort and having early evening drinks when the bombing began. A wedding reception for 150 people at a hotel was held but resumed when the bombardment ceased. A hotel manager said today that people had taken the incident in their stride and made a great deal of sympathy for

## American envoy to UN accuses President Amin of genocide

From Fred Emery Washington, June 5

Mr Andrew Young, the black American representative at the United Nations, states that he wishes President Amin were dead and accuses the Ugandan leader of genocide. But Mr Young says a race war in South Africa will produce race conflict in the United States, starting with whites attacking blacks in northern cities.

Mr Young, a Congregationalist minister, continues his outspoken way in a fascinating and very long interview to be published in the July issue of *Playboy* published next week.

Coming from one of the most influential members of President Carter's Cabinet, this interview is crucial reading for any understanding of American foreign policy.

Mr Young makes no bones about appearing in such a forum, asserting that *Playboy* "probably reaches more young opinion makers of this nation than any other magazine."

Most of the interviews explores his view that racism is the dominant world issue. He counts among the racists, partly unconsciously, Mr Nixon and Mr Ford, the former presidents, and Dr Kissinger, their Secretary of State. Moreover, he says: "The Russians in Africa are all racists, and that's why they won't have any influence."

Mr Young says he feels a great deal of sympathy for

whites on South Africa. He believes it is still possible for them to work out, providing it is done without bloodshed, an arrangement where blacks control politics and whites the economy.

On President Amin he is adamant and more outspoken than any previous member of his Administration. In spite of his own religious faith "I didn't want Hitler to be saved, and I don't want Idi Amin to be saved."

He accuses President Amin of having a policy of murdering specific groups of people, specifically, equivalent to Hitler's pogrom of the Jews. "It's a race war in southern Africa," he says: "If you have 200,000 whites slaughtered in there. Then you'll have American volunteers running over there and getting involved." Whites in America are heavily panic and "you get the American Nazi Party predicting the same thing will happen here as is happening in Africa. It would start with whites attacking blacks."

All of this is brought out under questioning. It is less a prediction than a nightmare, and an explanation why the United States must now be involved in averting the worst. Señor Amin's case was unknown." Señor Grandel's arrest is linked with the military presence in Angola he did not think it was even arguable that they had brought more stability there than the Angolans were capable of. "If the Cubans pulled out he would not be in power," he said of President Agostinho Neto.

There was no official Rhodesian Government comment today but a communiqué last night merely announced the attack and said that Rhodesian forces retaliated.

On Friday night, the power line between Kariba and Salisbury was sabotaged, interrupting electricity supplies for a while.

An attack of some sort was expected from Zambia since President Kaunda put his country on a war alert against Rhodesia on May 16 in response to a warning from the Rhodesian Government that its forces might strike into Zambia if guerrilla attacks from that country did not stop.

According to reports, the Zambian Army has since attacked the Victoria Falls holiday resort and the Kazangula border post, about 40 miles to the east of the falls. Two weeks ago there was a short burst of machine gun fire across the Kariba Dam wall from Zambia, but yesterday's attack is believed to have been the first mortar strike.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said today this attack had been confirmed by three eye witnesses who saw flashes and dust from the rocket launch vehicle and by the line of flight traced back from the point of impact of an unexploded missile.

"These all clearly indicate that the position of delivery was without doubt from within Zambian territory," the spokesman added.

## 500 Brazilian students held

Belo Horizonte, Brazil, June 4.—About 500 students were arrested here today for attempting to hold a banned national students' congress to demand "democratic liberties".

Some 150 students were arrested in church. Another 350 students were seized at the Minas Gerais University faculty of medicine and taken away for interrogation in eight buses.—Agence France-Presse.

## Mr Ecevit ahead in early results

From Robert Fisk

Ankara, June 5

First results in the Turkish general elections tonight showed Mr Bülent Ecevit's Republican People's Party winning 41 per cent of the votes, 2 per cent more than the ruling Justice Party of Mr Demirel but not high enough to form a majority government.

Officials at the RPP's headquarters pointed out that few of the 4,000 ballot boxes opened came from Istanbul or Ankara where Mr Ecevit is expected to make larger gains over the Justice Party.

Of the first 600,000 votes counted, 39 per cent went to the Justice Party and just over 7 per cent went to each of the pro-Islamic National Salvation Party and the right-wing National Movement Party.

The very first results, based only on a few constituency districts in small towns and villages, showed Mr Ecevit's party winning at least 50 per cent of the vote. In Trabzon in north eastern Turkey, the party won 54 per cent of the votes in the electoral districts.

In Eastern Turkey, too, there were signs of violence although of a slightly more rural nature. In the town of Mardin someone discovered two sticks of dynamite in the office of a local deputy while not far from Van two rival families on their way to vote began fighting each other with rocks and sticks. Fifteen people were injured in the battle, according to the authorities.

In Ankara, scores of police men patrolled the polling stations to prevent violence. In the suburb of Gunesli, for example, squads of armed police walked constantly around the corridors of the primary school which was being used as a polling station.

The electoral officers were equally ruthless. When the voting officer at Gunesli found that the number of votes cast at his station outnumbered by one the number of voters who had signed in at the station, he rectified the situation in front of a small crowd by the simple expedient of producing one voting paper from the ballot box and setting fire to it with a cigarette lighter.

When voting closed at five o'clock, he allowed the public to watch the initial count. Of the first 25 voting papers examined, 19 went to Mr Ecevit's Republican People's Party, one to Mr Demirel's Justice Party, five to the National Movement Party of Mr Turkes and one to the small Turkish Unity Party.

These early results, there signs that the National Movement Party of Mr Alpaslan Turkes might have increased its vote as well. In one district of Elazig the NMP gained 30 per cent of the vote.

Turkish newspapermen and photographers turned out to watch the party leaders vote and to catch any last expressions of hope or depression. Their efforts were unrewarded when Mr Bülent Ecevit, the leader of the Republican People's Party cast his vote. He made no comment but Mr Alpaslan Turkes, the president of the extreme National Movement Party, was more forthcoming when he turned up at the same polling station in the Ankara suburb of Oran. "Let us," he said, "begin everything we do with the name of God."

## Argentina guerrilla chief dead

From Our Correspondent Buenos Aires, June 5

Outside the cities, however, there were those whose faith in God was superseded by a reliance on more physical methods of persuasion. In the southern town of Adana, eight voters turned up at one polling station carrying a total of 11 pistols. All of them were arrested. In Soko, a voter who was being beaten up by two men turned on his attackers, produced a gun and shot one of them dead.

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## BP money 'went to Saudi Arabian official'

From Frank Vogl U.S. Economic Correspondent

Washington, June 5

Documents on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) indicate that a British Petroleum (BP) subsidiary made substantial commission payments to business agents in Saudi Arabia. BP itself believes that some of these payments went to a Saudi Government official and that some were made with the knowledge and agreement of the Saudi Government.

The Government of Saudi Arabia has said that it has no knowledge of questionable payments being made by foreign governments to Saudi Government officials. The documents on file at the SEC suggest the contrary.

BP omitted naming Saudi Arabia in a document it filed with the SEC on June 3 regarding foreign commission payments. However, a close reading of this document in conjunction with another SEC document filed in the United States Federal Court, which refers to a subsidiary of BP,

## Colombo leader complains to Moscow

From Our Correspondent Colombo, June 5

Mr J. R. Jayewardene, leader of the Opposition and president of the United National Party (UNP), has decided to write to Mr Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders in protest against alleged interference in the Soviet Embassy here in Sri Lanka's internal affairs.

The *Journal*, published by the UNP, has published details of altered connexions between an embassy official and leading journalists here.

Mrs Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, yesterday began the election campaign of her Free Democratic Party with a warning to public officials and police that when her party was returned to power, it would deal with those who had been "fence sitters".

Nimeiry visit to China

Khartum, June 5.—President Nimeiry of Sudan, who expelled all Soviet military advisers three weeks ago, left here today for a 10-day visit to China.

called Scientific Control Systems Limited (Scicon), leaves no doubt that BP's comments on government awareness of agent commission fees refer to Saudi Arabia.

BP states in a document which was ordered to file with the SEC, that one of its non-oil operating subsidiaries made payments to an agent named Assem Etablissement which apparently rendered no services. It states that such payments were in connexion with a contract with a Middle Eastern government and totalled about £283,000 by the end of March this year.

The connexion with Saudi Arabia becomes clear in the court complaint filed by the SEC against a company called the American Hospital Supply Corporation. This complaint notes in a section outlining some of this company's dealings, that in 1972 it signed an agreement with Assem Etablissement with Scicon and with the "Royal Cabinet Office of Saudi Arabia" that were all concerned with the construction of the King Faisal hospital.

Mr Jayewardene, leader of the traditionalist Popular Movement, the conservative Popular Democratic Constitutional Movement, and the nationalist Action Party, all backers of the monarchy, won 29, two and two seats respectively.

There were about 6,500,000 registered voters in the election to fill two-thirds of the new Parliament. The remaining seats will be filled later in the month through indirect balloting by community councils and professional groups.

## Freed aircraft spotters flying home today

From Our Own Correspondent Athens, June 5

The five young British aircraft spotters whose bodies had been found in Greek jails and £2,860 in fines, relaxed as tourists in Athens today. They were released yesterday after payment of their fines and will fly back to London tomorrow.

The Britons, who were arrested here in March on suspicion of espionage, are Kieron Pilbeam, aged 20, Roy Sturges, 28, Christopher Knott, 22, Christopher Taylor, 21, and Timothy Elveth-Spearman, 22, all from London.

An Athens appeals court last week cut their original 10-month prison sentences to six months each and allowed them to exchange the balance of their jail terms for a fine.

They had been found guilty of violating Greek security regulations by visiting nine military airfields and taking detailed information on the aircraft they observed.

Mr Christopher Taylor said today: "The way they sentenced us was obviously to deter anyone else from aircraft spotting in Greece." He said that the Greek courts had not understood that aircraft spotters could be an innocent though demanding hobby.

Mr Taylor added that he had taken a stroll around the Acropolis today because "I don't think I will be coming back to Greece, at least in the next few years."

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King Hassan's supporters win Moroccan election

Rabat, June 5.—Candidates supporting King Hassan won a majority of seats in Morocco's first freely contested legislative election for 14 years, according to results announced by the Interior Ministry.

Independent candidates won 81 seats to 45 for the Istiqlal, the nationalist opposition, and 16 for the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), the main left-wing opposition party.

The Party of Progress and Socialism, a communist group,

won a seat. Three other parties, the traditionalist Popular Movement, the conservative Popular Democratic Constitutional Movement, and the nationalist Action Party, all backers of the monarchy, won 29, two and two seats respectively.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

### OPERA & BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 (Gardens charge credit card bookings, 01-5803).

Tonight & Fri. 7.30: *La Traviata* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

MONDAY 12.30: *Don Giovanni* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

TUESDAY 7.30: *La Bohème* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

WEDNESDAY 7.30: *La Bohème* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

THURSDAY 7.30: *La Bohème* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

FRIDAY 7.30: *La Bohème* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

SATURDAY 7.30: *La Bohème* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

SUNDAY 2.30: *La Bohème* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, £0.70.

MONDAY 7.30: *La Bohème* (W.M.). Tickets £1.50, £1.20,

## ARTS

## ctorian celebrations dazzlingly recalled

in the nicely under-  
insborough and his  
Friends at Kenwood  
(arrow), the exhibi-  
tion, however remem-  
bered, the Open's Silver  
jubilee, have not  
expressed for much  
of conception. In  
"Miant Year" at the  
Museum (until July 10),  
Maurice, Jeremy, Maas  
is as well as his  
in the entry which  
Victoria made in her  
last day of her  
while Year, 1852, has  
a dazzling collection  
unfamiliar material in  
way which more than  
modest aim "of re-  
mood and manner"  
at true Jubilee.

private rooms of Bur-  
ton are a perfect  
for the exhibition  
the Saloon where the  
have been so sensu-  
ing in the bold  
panels with which  
enclosed the walls  
have been falling  
them, thinking that  
always been there,  
inlaid works by the  
born painter, Charles  
Leslie (1794-1859),  
short walls; Queen  
receiving the Sacra-  
coronation (1838)  
Christening of the  
Royal at Buckingham  
February, 1841, but  
is mainly dedicated  
Xaver Winterhalter  
who in Maas's  
merges as the same  
visually like  
family of Queen Vic-  
the other Courts of  
investing it with more  
touch of the Scopod.

In Prince Albert  
ideal sitter and in  
of him (1842) he  
to the physical  
which so captivated his  
wife and which had  
disappeared by 1855,  
Maas Saint included him  
7th Earl of Cardigan  
the story of the  
Charge at Balaclava to  
ice Consort and the  
children at Windsor. The  
was a less responsive  
and in the formal  
executed as a pair to  
Albert, Winterhalter is  
by Victoria's slightly  
is look and her appeal  
in clothes, at once  
dowdy. However, the  
that he painted in the  
year as a birthday  
for Prince Albert is  
justly sensitive, its  
hair in contrast to the  
severely affected,  
the work an almost  
sensuality. The grand

Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm's  
bust of the Queen is so  
placed in the Reynolds Room  
as to be seen in profile against the  
Grant, while above Wilson's  
chimney piece in the Council  
Tuxen a large canvas by Laurits  
depicts The Royal  
Family at the time of the  
Jubilee, containing 55 portraits  
of the Queen, her children,  
grandchildren, their wives and  
husbands, at Windsor on June  
22, 1857. The most important



Landseer: Queen Victoria and John Brown

full-length of Queen Victoria  
with the Prince of Wales (1846)  
is one of the artist's master-  
pieces, with echoes of Zoffany  
in the meticulously painted  
black lace and pink satin and  
of Vandyke-Leroux in the dignified  
and formal pose of the young  
prince, and has never been  
exhibited before. The same  
true of St. Francis Grand  
Portrait of Queen Victoria  
which hung in the United  
Service Club since 1843 and  
which Mr. Maas calls "arguably  
the most pleasing of any outside the Royal Collection and  
the least known".

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placed in the Reynolds Room  
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Jubilee, containing 55 portraits  
of the Queen, her children,  
grandchildren, their wives and  
husbands, at Windsor on June  
22, 1857. The most important

"see-piece" in the exhibition is  
William Powell Frith's The  
Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 10 March 1863, which is  
shown together with 62 cartes  
de visite photographs utilized  
by the artist in the performance  
of this onerous undertaking,  
commissioned by the  
Queen for £3,000. Jeremy Maas  
has written a fascinating  
account of the artist's endless  
negotiations with arrogant  
princelings to obtain sittings or  
even photographs, the incre-  
dible confusion which followed  
the actual ceremony, with  
elderly clerics and jewelled  
dowdies crammed into third-  
class railway carriages and the  
eventual triumph at the Royal  
Academy (1865) in The Prince  
of Wales' Wedding; the story  
of a Picture (Cameron &  
Taylor/David & Charles,  
£5.55). The Queen watched the  
ceremony from the royal closet  
which looks down on the altar  
of St George's Chapel, garbed  
in the widow's weeds which she  
had worn since the Prince Con-  
sort's death in 1861 and which

she is wearing on horseback in  
Sir Edwin Landseer's Queen  
Victoria at Osborne (1866) in  
which the presence of John  
Brown did not go unremarked  
when it was exhibited at the  
Royal Academy the following  
year.

At the end of the Reynolds  
Room busts of George IV and  
William IV, uncles of the Queen,  
flank the window which  
gives on to the top-lit area  
where the Academy's greatest  
treasure, Michelangelo's *Taddei  
Tondo* is permanently displayed,  
and the organizers have grace-  
fully integrated it into the  
exhibition by having a bust of  
Prince Albert gaze at the *tondo*,  
while one of Victoria has eyes  
only for him.

The final section is a group of  
pictures shown at the Royal  
Jubilee Exhibition in Manches-  
ter in 1887, which was "strictly  
limited to works... produced in  
the United Kingdom during  
the reign of Her Majesty the  
Queen", as the original pros-  
pectus puts it. In the Architectural  
Room at Burlington  
House evoke contrasting aspects of the  
contemporary scene.

From this Friday Annigoni's  
celebrated *Portrait of HM  
Queen Elizabeth II* from the  
Fishmongers' Hall will be  
added to the exhibition: it will  
be interesting to compare him  
with Winterhalter.

Jeffery Daniels

## John Tavener on his opera drawn from Dostoevsky

particularly concerned  
about how esoteric  
it must be for John Tavener's new  
opera, *A Gentle Spirit*,  
its premiere tonight  
at the Bath Festival, is  
at the failure to com-  
about the breakdown  
in the man-  
a cashed Russian  
An unlikely subject,  
I think, for a com-  
those already richly  
cative output has  
be multi-dimensional  
and liturgically  
to express surprise  
object is to overlook the  
A Gentle Spirit is  
in a short story by  
sky that most soul-bar-  
ers.  
after the completion  
Tavener's  
study of the life of  
Liseux, which the  
era House will be stag-  
May, thus Tavener's  
Gerald McLarnon,  
he read: "It's the story of  
St. Peterburg girl who  
left out of a window  
disastrous marriage to  
my officer to whom she  
had pawned an icon. It  
is pawned an icon in  
as rather like trying to  
the Sacrament." Tavener's  
story, but there were  
"We wanted to,  
a saint who has always fascinated

me, in fact I think I was writing  
Thérèse subconsciously  
whilst I was working on *Ul-  
timos Ritos*." Tavener came to  
doubt what had been for him  
at one time a very close feel-  
ing for the Catholic Church.  
"I feel they had sentimentalized Thérèse, just as a French  
film of the Dostoevsky sentimentalized *A Gentle Spirit*. The  
idea that the girl commits  
suicide to make her husband a  
better man seems to me  
very pie-in-the-sky and a  
good deal removed from Dostoevsky's real feelings." Per-  
haps it is for this reason that  
Tavener has been increasingly  
drawn to Russian and Greek  
Orthodox ritual. "I use  
Orthodox ritual rather as  
Gennet uses Roman ritual in his  
plays; but the Orthodox seems  
to me so much pure and more  
direct. After all, there is a  
clearer historical line, no Re-  
formation, and liturgically more  
emphasis on the Gospels,  
less on the Sacraments itself."  
Given this preoccupation with  
ritual, even in outwardly  
naturalistic situations, what  
degree of control does Tavener  
like his producer to exert over  
movement? "Neither opera is  
in any sense a ballet; on the  
other hand, in Thérèse every  
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lot of strictly controlled move-  
ment: the husband's pistol,  
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Thérèse subconsciously

whilst I was working on *Ul-*

*timos Ritos*." Tavener came to

doubt what had been for him

at one time a very close feel-

ing for the Catholic Church.

"I feel they had sentimentalized

Thérèse, just as a French

film of the Dostoevsky sentimentalized *A Gentle Spirit*. The

idea that the girl commits

suicide to make her husband a

better man seems to me

very pie-in-the-sky and a

good deal removed from Dostoevsky's real feelings."

Perhaps it is for this reason that

Tavener has been increasingly

drawn to Russian and Greek

Orthodox ritual. "I use

Orthodox ritual rather as

Gennet uses Roman ritual in his

plays; but the Orthodox

# What freedom means to 'refuseniks' who finally get their exit permits

For 50 years, a silver samovar stood in a place of honour in the living room of an apartment in Litani Prospect, Leningrad. For almost as long before that it was in another house in another part of the city, but always it was with the Raenis family. Now, after all that time, it has moved again, still in Leningrad, but to another family.

Zena Raenis, a 74-year-old retired schoolteacher, had been given the choice of keeping the samovar, her parents' most treasured wedding present, or parting with it and emigrating to Israel. There was really no contest. The precious heirloom was given away and Zena, with her son, daughter-in-law and two granddaughters, packed her bags and left the country of her birth.

Like everyone else leaving Russia, the Raenis had to abandon everything they owned that was more than 25 years old. At that age, possessions became antiques. While the samovar was given away, a rather decrepit piano had to be sold—to pay for a new one that they were able to send off to Israel.

I was with the family the day it was delivered to the small three-bedroom apartment they now have temporary in a government centre outside Jerusalem. The gold Russian lettering above the keyboard gleamed like the highly-polished woodwork, but nothing to the way the faces of the family shone as the piano was boisterously played by an Argentinian, four Americans, two other Russians and a Romanian—other new arrivals.

"The piano is not nearly as good as the old one," Luba Raenis said, the elder of the two granddaughters who arrived in the country on her

sixteenth birthday. "One of the keys keeps sticking." But to look at the way her fingers danced along those keys, it was obviously a moment of great excitement.

More exciting certainly than the last time I had seen her playing. That was a year ago in the Leningrad flat when her father Leonid, then a 42-year-old metallurgical engineer, had just been told yet again that his application for an exit visa had been rejected.

Leonid Raenis, declared the OVI—the Russian department responsible for granting the permits—had had access to secret information and therefore could not be spared. He was, however, dispensable at his factory. The moment his visa application went in, he was dismissed. Weeks later, he found a job as a lift attendant—only to be told "politely" that it might be better if he worked elsewhere. He never did.

For the next two and a half years he was unemployed and the family existed on his mother's pension and on the wages of his wife who worked in an office. To keep going, they sold the women's fur coats and every stick of furniture they could spare.

For those two and a half years, their home became a centre for meetings of "refuseniks"—people like themselves who had had their applications for exit visas turned down.

Last year, they told me why they wanted to go: so that they could learn something about their past, educate their children in the Hebrew language and start a new life.

It was a telephone call to the Raenis family that told them they could all go to Israel after all. No warning. No letters. Just a telephone call from the OVI. "You have 20 days in which to complete the

evening organized by a "cultural group", the nearest thing to a Jewish youth club in Russia where youngsters drink tea and sing Hebrew songs. It has now been closed, but I met Vladimir Sverdin and Ilya Shostakovsky there who seemed to be close friends and who worked at organizing the "refuseniks" into some sort of cohesive body.

Both are still in Russia. Sverdin was held in jail for suspected arms hoarding (some bullets dating from the days when he belonged to a shooting club) and has recently got off with a suspended year's sentence. Shostakovsky has been in hospital, treated for the effects of a bust up with another refusenik.

The Russians have tried very hard to divide the refuseniks," says Zena Raenis today. "And perhaps in this case they succeeded." What is certain is that the frustrations of those who have been told they cannot leave the Soviet Union are acute and they come to a head with arguments between people forced together in unhappy circumstances.

Sterdin had been told he could not leave because his brother was an architect who had had access to secrets. Shostakovsky was banned because he had recently had a scientific education at a Leningrad institute—despite the fact that his parents had emigrated to Israel. His telephone was cut off but he kept paying his bill because that day he figured, it would one day be reconnected. And it was.

It was a telephone call to the Raenis family that told them they could all go to Israel after all. No warning. No letters. Just a telephone call from the OVI. "You have 20 days in which to complete the

necessary documents", the official told them politely. Twenty days, too, in which to sell the piano, buy a new one, pack what they could and give away the samovar. And 20 days in which to say goodbye to other members of their family and their friends.

"We danced, we sang, we did a lot of foolish things," says Zena Raenis now remembering that day last September. "They didn't tell us why we could go, just that we could."

One of the reasons, she suggests, is that their names had been published in the West, frequently a good enough justification for the Russians to want potential troublemakers off their hands.

The Raenis, like all other Russian newcomers, can stay in their flat for five months, after which they are expected to find somewhere permanent. They also receive during this time a modest "stipend" from the Israeli Government of about £7.50 a week.

Some Israelis criticize the help the Russians get. One new immigrant told me a man pushed in front of him in a bus queue and when he protested answered: "Who the hell asked you to come here is the first place?"

It is said that perhaps half the Jews leave Russia with exit permits for Israel—granted because Israel is recognized by the Soviet Government as the "homeland" for Jews. These diute the quota of those who genuinely want to go to Israel.

But Zena Raenis feels no bitterness towards them. "How could I? What right would I have to complain? I can't judge people. There are quite different problems—those who like us want to go to live in Israel and others who just want to escape from the Soviet Union and so use Israel to do so."

As for the Israelis, those she

has met have greeted her warmly. That does not mean that they do not themselves have problems. When I met him Leonid had not yet found a job. Three years is a long time for an engineer to be parted from his tools and instruments—and, more importantly, from the opportunity of using them.

He also says that he did not know enough about Israel before arriving there. "No one told us about job opportunities, about politics, about the agriculture of the country. We only knew what we read in the papers—which were always the terrible things the Russians wanted us to read. But nobody explained anything to us about the financial situation, about little things like going into a bank. I am terrified when I go into a bank now. I had never seen a cheque in my life before."

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As for the Israelis, those she

## Raymond Fletcher

# A package tour to modern Marxism

A package tour to Colditz who seems to have won sounds just about as attractive as a long weekend the Great and received a cheer from Jim (and even the rest of us) every time it was mentioned (which was often: he has obviously b. a symbol of Saxon ideal Catherine and I received discreet public warning after our arrival. She is in Majorca and the absolutely splendid swimming pools around which they will be baking themselves next year in Tenerife.

Playing resorts as one does cards, however, with two weeks in Tangier, tramping three weeks on the Costa Brava, has always seemed to me the most basal of human pursuits.

But the Colditz run, which offered four nights in Dresden, two in Berlin and Leipzig on the side, was, at only £2 more than I normally pay for a return flight to West Berlin a bargain for one in my present impoverished condition; and prowling around communist Germany as a tourist was for a radical revolution an opportunity to see what I was, in some small degree, responsible for creating, as others see it.

It's an emotional experience," said his mother. "I recent call, she heard that their flat was now being occupied by a Russian family and their friends tell them how strange it seems to see others living where the Raenis had lived for more than half a century.

"I get a bit nostalgic when I hear that," said Mrs Raenis. "But not for long. That flat was never home. This is. Even without a silver samovar.

Michael Freedland

## How statistics sometimes turn into figures of fun

James Thurber was justly proud of his remarkable collection of Sweeping Statements, which included such priceless relics as "There are no planes in Japan" and "You never see foreigners fishing".

The world has moved on a little since Thurber's day, and the so-called communications explosion has brought the chance of rich pickings for collectors of trinkets. My colleague Mr Philip Howard, for instance, owns an uncatalogued collection of Fashionable Phrases and Dubious Jargon.

I have recently gone in for collecting too, specializing in the complex and highly technical field of late twentieth-century Suspect Statistics. These fascinating objects can be broadly classified in three groups: the "Blindly Obvious", the "Great Leap Sideways", and the "We'll Prove It If It Kills You".

A splendid example of the last category was the research by a Canadian scientific team into the carcinogenic properties of saccharin. These dedicated researchers spent months pumping vast quantities of saccharin into rats who, poor beasts, finally developed cancer. The it was proven, at least to the satisfaction of the scientists, that saccharin causes cancer, and it was duly banned from use in North America—in spite of the fact that a man to take in a comparable dose to that producing cancer in the rats, he would have to drink 500 bottles of saccharin-sweetened fruit squash every day for number of years.

My first and second types of Suspect Statistics are to be found in a report published recently by Shelter, the campaign for the homeless, under the title of *No Place to Grow*. If you paid the 60p Shelter charge for the report, which is based on a civil development study by the National Children's Bureau, you would learn, among other things, that lack of basic sanitizing can increase the risk of ill health in children. That, I think, can fairly be classified as Blindly Obvious.

David Sinclair

## When Tiffany and Tamsin meet Brandy and Bluebell, horse sense is needed

As the population explosion

was dying away with an ever diminishing patter of little feet, so the furious and ever greater pounding of tiny hooves on the turf and tarmac of Great Britain was swelling to its mighty crescendo. Today the pony explosion is about us.

Every village, town, suburb and city ridge has its complete collection of Twinkles, Smokies, Bluebells, Brandy, Cuppies, Morning Glory, and Toppers ridden by girls, mainly with names like Tiffany, Samantha, Lara, Tamsin, Cressida, Cheryl, Jenima and Julie, for whom their particular little quadrangle has become a central feature of life. It is another facet of the leisure industry, and the commercial possibilities have not been overlooked.

There is an industry based on the ponies themselves, as seen in the ponies themselves, as seen in the columns of advertisements offering, for example, "14 hands pretty bay mare, 6 years. Rare opportunity to purchase a true all-round 100 per cent pony. Regular winner jumping, gymkhana. Hunted, driven. Genuine in every way. Sound. Regretfully for sale as owner outgrows. Good home only." Then there are riding clothes shops, saddlers, farage merchants, trailer manufacturers, riding schools, pony

trekking establishments, and writers of pony books.

No longer just the burdiger, the kitten, the canary, the guinea-pig, the bantam. For the animal-minded child of 1976, nothing short of a pony will satisfy, with its multiple role of toy, friend and passport to a world of shows, gymkhana, events, children's hunting meets, trials, trials and rallies.

A pony that will really eat, grow, have babies, whinny when it sees you and does not need to be wound up. Messing around with ponies has endless attractions. It has some pizzazz. There are a few ponies that are vicious but not stupid, but most have a kind of inborn charity towards children. That does not prevent them, however, from dropping a shoulder at the critical moment to dislodge the jockey now and then.

Pony mania starts early and may remain right through childhood to the local hunts. Branches have an annual summer camp where ponies and riders undertake a solid week of instruction with equitation games and competitions thrown in.

Once, when we were staying away and attending a gymkhana with friends, our 14-year-old daughter, not a great riding enthusiast, made a last minute decision to enter for the

harmful treatment such as being over indulged with rich grass which brings painful fever to the feet.

The price of a pony varies almost as much as the price of a second-hand car. Ponies come in all sizes, stages, colours and ages. It is perfectly possible to find a pony "sound in wind and limb" and perhaps not too well schooled, for about £100. But once a pony has some solid achievement behind it in the show ring, the hunting field, or in competitive events, the price can rise to anything between £300 and £700 or more.

Of course, you can always breed your own pony. We did once. Our nine-year-old daughter, mad keen about ponies, asked if she could be present when the local station visited our mare, Kintress. With much smirking and prancing, the stallion gave full rein to his libido, and in no time at all the deed was done.

The groom is in charge of the stallion panted him on the neck and led him away to the horsebox. Our daughter turned to me and said: "Not much fun for Kittens, was it Dad?" It was a good question, but I thought then, as I think now, that Kittens alone knew the answer.

Michael Stourton

## This fashion for 'walkabout' is no royal progress

An occasional series on new words and new meanings.

It would be churlish and out of tune with the mood of

silver jubilee to say that the Queen had gone loco and abdicated, but to get away from it all, the term was introduced.

Charles II found it so hard to say "no" to the petitioners who begged him to abdicate that he cultivated a very fast gait: "scattering 'God bless you' on either side as profusely as he scattered bread to the ducks. The Queen herself, when she visited the United States as Princess Elizabeth, was taken by Harry Truman

on what would today be called a walkabout through New York.

Walkabout is a term of that vivid dialect, Australian aboriginal pidgin. The same pidgin gives "slight version of Christianity:

"The god-men say when die go sky river flow.

"The god-men say when die we are like antic-hack and crum—Might be, might be; but I don't know."

When the Queen goes walkabout her object is to meet and be seen by as many people

as possible. When an Australian Aborigine goes walkabout he goes off into the outback to wander in the bush for a while, to get away from his regular work and the pressures of the twentieth century. Walkabout is usually a lonely, sometimes a dangerous, activity, since it is hard to survive on one's own in the desert. Cases have been reported of whole tribes going walkabout, to withdraw from the civilization that has pauperized them, and find some magico-religious escape in the Karangara or Kimberleys, and a lost world

where the "dreaming" has not been polluted by the white man, who does not tread softly because he treads on other men's dreams. But walkabout is generally done by a solitary man who walks away from crowds. It is a gaudy, noisy, wild, dangerous, and universal ocean of the English language that the word has now been adopted to describe a ceremonial passage by a royal personage through vast, staring, pressing crowds.

The alternative colloquial phrase, walkaround, has already been pre-empted as a technical term of jazz. Accord-

Philip H

## LEAPMAN IN LONDON

Oops! by David English. The Editor of the *Daily Mail* tells you how to get over those embarrassing moments that happen to all of us. (Associated Newspapers, £5.50.)

Slush. An anthology of *Daily Mail* editorials. (Associated Newspapers, £1.)

Birds of America, by Sir Peter Ramsbotham. The author draws on his unrivalled experience as British Ambassador in Washington in a book which will appeal to children of all ages. (Puffin, 95p.)

Sir Peter Ramsbotham—an Appreciation, by Tom McCaffrey. In a book which shows signs of having been rushed into print, the Prime Minister's press secretary gives a glowing account of the career of one of Britain's greatest diplomats. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £10.)

Knowing Me, Knowing You, by Sir Harold Wilson. The former Prime Minister explains the thinking behind his resignation honour list. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £18.)

The American Economy, by David Steel. The boyish Liberal leader tells how he managed to make his party politically relevant while, at the same time, decimating its support among voters. "Incredibly sleazy"—James Callaghan. (Associated Newspapers, £15.)

Investigative reporter, "Irreducibly sleazy"—James Callaghan. (Associated Newspapers, £15.)

Routes. Veteran bus drivers remember the old days. (Institute for the Study of Conflict, 40p.)

Battersby, by James Callaghan. The Prime Minister's first attempt at a novel, a heart-rending story of a promising if slightly bumptious politician whose career was ruined when he was put in charge of keeping prices down. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £7.50.)

The Russians are Coming, by Lord Chalfont. This reprint of the sage's thoughtful warnings in *The Times* has been produced by a new, remarkably cheap process, made possible by the fact that the text repeats itself every 20 pages. (Militant Publications, 30p.)

Football the Winning Way, by Don Revie. My Thoughts on Phase Three, by Len Murray.

Why We Love England, by Philip Agee and Mark Hosennall.

The Right Man for the Post, by Bernard Levin. An appreciation of the magnificent work done by Sir William Ryland as head of the Post Office. (Cape, £17.)

Signing On, by Edward Heath. A personal view of unemployment. (Sidgwick and Jackson, £19.)

Bedside Politics. A practical guide for all those left-wingers plotting to take over the Labour Party. With all the scare talk about the "bedside army", little thought has until now been given to the organizational difficulties of running a revolution from such cramped premises. The book has useful ideas for compact furniture such as a bed which folds away to become a "war room" with space for maps and charts. If party funds will run to it, there are space-saving gadgets like the photocopying machine which doubles as an infra-red grill; and the book contains quick recipes for snacks for those times when the conspiracies run on far into the night. (Militant Publications, 30p.)

Football the Winning Way, by Don Revie. My Thoughts on Phase Three, by Len Murray.

Why We Love England, by Philip Agee and Mark Hosennall.



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## THE UNWELCOME GUEST EXPOSED

be a relief to all the Commonwealth Heads of State that President Amin finally decided he had to try to join them. The news of his Minister of Mr. Henry Kyemba, who were of a circumstance on which even Amin would prefer not to be questioned. They were as would make such a stoning obligatory. Mr. the Commonwealth General, had admitted report to the coming that while no notice in members' affairs must be the rule on Commonwealth summits, some policies or practices are aching in their implications to cease and become of interest. President rule of terror has now ally documented by an able eye-witness and he becomes as much a or world condemnation on more sanctions—as hodesia or South Africa, not somebody has to be reasons.

Mr. Kyemba spoke, there is a possibility that Amin

would try to crash the turnstile and would have had to be turned back. This would have been an embarrassing moment for Mr. Callaghan. The minister made good his escape and that of his family a week or more ago, and then asked for asylum here, so it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the authorities have facilitated the publication of his testimony at the moment of maximum impact. Whether this is so or not, Mr. Kyemba's story comes at the right time. It adds only a little to what everyone knew in general terms, and what the International Jurists reported to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in some detail: but it has the force of direct authenticity. In particular Amin's personal responsibility for the death in horrible circumstances of Mrs. Dora Bloch is now proven and his attempts to pull the wool over the world's eyes are exposed. Nor is there any argument about the murder of the Archbishop. Amin is a murderer. Granted that not all Commonwealth leaders can feel they have nothing in their records they would have not preferred to have turned out otherwise, this is a man they could not sit down with this week.

## TING THE BILL FOR OUR RACEHORSES

Key Club is unlikely to commission any independent surveys in the near future, to its evident detriment, it released a which it had requested from the Royal Intelligence Unit, re, saying that the level of money available for was entirely adequate. Inclusion was in total to the Jockey Club's w, supported by many organizations connected that "the need to a higher level of prize is the most important factor in the future well-being of racing". That submitted been made forcefully to the Royal Commis. Gambling, and the ist Intelligence Unit's was intended (and d) to back it up. unit's analysis does not reveal great depth of knowledge and appreciation of complexities of the racing but its conclusion should dismissed for that reason does the truth lie? Is racing facing a secondure because of insufficient and a parsimonious or, is it an inefficient sport trying for money. It does not

economics of racing have recently become act of interest and con- traditionally, racehorse have been rich. They in the sport not so for any profit, they could at for the pleasure and it gave them. There are owners today, but their are declining. However their love of the sport

reveal his extraordinary single-mindedness and personal urbanity. We first became close, or less than at arm's length, during his lonely and pernicious campaign to get rid of the hereditary Stansgate peerage to which he had succeeded as the elder surviving son. He enlisted me to the cause, and fell into the habit of ringing me at an unconscious early hour. The calls were what he came to describe, as a Cabinet minister, "working breakfast".

Skip a few years, and he sat up high in the Millbank Tower as Minister of Technology, perhaps the only Cabinet minister who ever had an office suite that commanded the same view as his infant nursery, for Millbank Tower had been built on the site of the Stansgate home. In the autumn of 1963, this column had shown with dismay that some of the greatest private sector firms in the land, for all their lip service to capitalism, were going cap in hand to the Minister of Technology, to ask for subsidies and grants. (Rolls-Royce, among them, and that was one big story I missed.) The column also raised Mr. Benn amiably about his working breakfasts and his spartan judgement that food and drink should be regarded as mere fuel for the human machine.

The following amiable letter reached me, dated 21.11.63, on House of Commons notepaper: "I hardly dare to ask you to lunch in Millbank Tower, but if you were going to be free for a meal I would enjoy a further talk about the government-industry linkages which is now a permanent feature of life and will remain so under governments of all colours. Very little has been written about this—apart from your recent article—and there is a lot of background to fill in. If you could spare the time, I should be happy to vary my austere regime by suggesting any restaurant you may like."

We then began to negotiate a treat. I replied that sandwiches at Millbank Tower would be delightful, but I liked a bottle of claret with lunch. Mr. Benn set a date, and added that the bottle of claret was now confined in the minister's safe. On the day, the minister drank his customary tea from a chipped enamel RAF pint mug; the sandwiches were mainly fishpaste.

In Mr. Benn, then, we are dealing with a politician who has humour, undoubted charm, and an unashamed fanaticism of application to his work and his causes. Only a fool would fail to enjoy his company, simply because, like such politicians as Harold Macmillan, R. A. Butler, and Dick Crossman before him, he throws off original ideas instead of platitudes or reflexes by which

the Commonwealth is often extolled as a cross-section of every kind and condition of the human family. This is not true, but it certainly now does include regimes and political situations far removed from the semi-democratic constitutionality which at first was expected broadly to characterize the association. The Amin case is the extreme one, but the coup which has taken place in the Seychelles yesterday is another reminder of the harsh uncertainties, the lawlessness, that these concludes to produce reasoned and orderly policies to benefit this cross-section of humanity.

There is nothing the Commonwealth can do for the Ugandans. They should however make clear that Uganda is still a member. President Amin will retain the power to cause mischief abroad as well as at home. Such desperadoes are always useful tools, and it will be instructive to see what company he keeps. The Africans have a particular problem in how far they can continue to shield him from formal criticism in the United Nations and elsewhere.

most owners (even those in partnerships and syndicates) now have to keep sharply in mind the costs which their hobby entails.

In its joint submission to the Royal Commission on Gambling, the racing industry estimated that the total cost of keeping horses in training in Britain in 1976 amounted to about £25m. Prize money available for that period for all races in Britain was some £10m. Of that, however, some was won by horses trained abroad, leaving even less to be shared out between British owners (who, it must be remembered, have to pay a proportion of their winnings to the trainers and jockeys of successful horses). The average owner, therefore, has perhaps something like one chance in three of even meeting his basic costs, let alone his capital expenditure. For the few, a successful flat racing horse may be of substantial value for stud purposes. That does not apply to the majority, nor to owners of horses which participate in National Hunt racing, the economics of which are in any case completely different from those governing flat racing.

The low level of prize money, coupled with the general depressed state of the British economy, has also had the consequence of placing much top-quality British bloodstock outside the reach of British buyers.

Foreign buyers are increasingly snapping up most of Britain's best breeding horses.

Assuming that some additional prize money is required to halt the possible (though not yet actual) decline in the sport, how should it be raised? At present the racing and betting industries

have their own separate identities and are not fully integrated. The racing industry, for example, has a separate racing committee which has the power to levy a tax on all racing. The betting industry, on the other hand, has a separate committee which has the power to levy a tax on all betting.

Mr. Benn's proposal to impose a tax on all betting is a good idea, but it should not be imposed on the racing industry. The racing industry should be allowed to impose a tax on all racing, and the betting industry should be allowed to impose a tax on all betting.

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## Setback to rescue archaeology

From Mr. T. G. Hassall

Sir, Your Archaeology Report entitled "Farmer: Ancient Economics" (May 24), describing the recent excavations by the Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit highlights the modern economies now forced on this unit and similar organizations concerned with rescue archaeology throughout the country.

In Oxfordshire we have had to take the decision to cut back on rescue excavations, notably of a 20-acre Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman site, to make two archaeologists immediately redundant and not to replace two more. While one is granted the loss of four staff out of 24 in terms of our unit's ability to excavate sites, one cannot quantify the loss in terms of our local and national archaeological heritage.

The problem has been caused by the effect of inflation on our grants. Like most rescue units in the country we are largely dependent on government money, only 35 per cent of our income is not derived from the Department of the Environment. In many other organizations the percentage is even lower. However, our DOE grant has remained virtually static since 1973, when with the same encouragement and support of the Environment, the Oxfordshire Unit was established as a possible prototype for a national network of archaeological units, following the dramatic increase in government funds for rescue archaeology in the early 1970s.

However, no national network has emerged, our grants are made on a strictly annual basis, site by site, with virtually no provision for inflation proofing. It would appear that the government, while the major source of funding for rescue archaeology in the country does not accept any responsibility for the many agencies that carry out work on its behalf. There appears to be no intelligent plan for spending the limited government funds for rescue excavation either in Oxfordshire or the country as a whole.

Until rescue archaeology is put on a sound financial footing sites will continue to be destroyed with only the service being paid to their importance.

Yours sincerely,

TOM HASSALL, Director, Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, 46 Hyde Bridge Street, Oxford. May 24.

## Rhodesian raid

From Mr. Basil G. T. Elmes

Sir, The leader "Unwise but not Unlawful" in today's *The Times* (June 2) was none too soon. The one-sided attitude of our Government, the United States and the Secretary General of the United Nations was deplorable. I am happy to have served in HM Overseas Service for many years in West Africa where it was fully understood by expatriate officers that "Africa for the Africans" would come in due course.

Rhodesia is a very different matter. Previous British governments have encouraged emigration of Britons and presumably expected the Africans to settle there alongside the Africans. If we could not act decisively over UDI, surely we could now condemn guerrilla activity against Rhodesia which has provoked resistance by the present government of that country.

A just settlement leading to African majority rule should include all the African factions and the white minority.

Yours faithfully,

BASIL G. T. ELMES, Little Place, Mary Tavy, Tavistock, Devon. June 2.

## Use of Welsh language

From Dr. M. Hughes

Sir, I am sure everyone in Wales will agree with Trevor Fishlock's proposition that the language issue needs "special and responsible reporting". What a pity, then, that his own reporting does not pass that test. His article of today (May 24) reports the formation of the Language Freedom Movement, a small group which is again compulsory Welsh". He claims that it has held two public meetings attended by nine and sixteen people.

The Language Freedom Movement is not a mass movement but neither is it a tiny unrepresentative group. Mr. Fishlock implies elsewhere in his article he admits that the overwhelming majority of people in Wales are negatively sympathetic to Welsh but otherwise apathetic. All the organized groups involved in the Welsh language issue are small. The movement is not just opposed to compulsory Welsh. It seeks a coherent policy on the language, something which does not exist at the moment, and believes that such a policy should be based on the principle of individual freedom of choice. It is concerned with all aspects of the language question, not just compulsory Welsh.

The movement has held one private meeting of delegates of groups in different parts of Wales attended by 17 people. Possibly Mr. Fishlock is confused as one of the groups represented at the meeting was the Aberystwyth Education Campaign, which recently collected over 600 signatures from parents in favour of optional Welsh from 13+ in the local English-medium comprehensive school, where, incidentally, history and geography are not compulsory subjects.

Mr. Fishlock dismisses as apocryphal the reported victimization of a child whose parents were active in a campaign to prevent a bilingual school being made an all-Welsh school. In fact all the detailed information was given in the interview but was cut out by the BBC in the editing process.

Yours, etc.,  
M. HUGHES,  
Language Freedom Movement,  
15 Cae Mawr,  
Penrhyncoch,  
Aberystwyth,  
Dyfed.  
May 24.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Relations with the Japanese

From Professor R. P. Dore, FBA

Sir, One wonders a little at the somewhat vehement insistence of Lord Sherfield (Letters, May 28) and Professor Cowling that it was absolutely necessary to drop two atomic bombs on Japan to force her surrender. Should one assume what one usually does assume when people protest too much?

More generally, I think this continuing controversy and the dogmatic stance that people take on it illustrate the curious racially tinged tensions of Anglo-Japanese relations which recent trade frictions have brought to the surface but which are rarely directly talked about.

Few people in this country, for instance, are aware of what has become the typical Japanese answer to what they claim is, on the face of it, a pretty puzzling question: why should Mr. Den have "brought Tokyo to make a 'hand-holding' speech about the deliberate obstruction of British exports, and not gone to Bonn or to Washington or to any of the other six or seven countries with whom Britain has a bigger adverse trade balance than with Japan? Enough Japanese have had enough experience of Englishmen behaving towards them in what they see as a patronizing or hostile manner for the answer to seem to them obvious: because popular sentiment in Britain is such that it is easier to make sinister ogres out of the Japanese than out of the Germans or Americans.

Whether they are right or not, a strong and mutual sense of cultural alienness exists (of the same kind as, if of only slightly lesser magnitude than, that between Mr. Bernard Levin and the Chinese). Repeated to greater or less degree in Japan's

relations with other Western countries it induces in the Japanese a sense of not really "belonging" to the comity of nations—a sentiment which helps explain why Japan's external policies are in general so unimaginatively defensive and apparently so exclusively concerned with short-term advantage.

We can help at our end by a greater effort to understand by being less ready to write the Japanese off as quasi-Martians too alien ever to fathom. Those Japanese leaders, too, who can see through the fog of prejudice and would like to bring their people to a greater sense of full responsible membership in the world community are not without policies to hand.

More nothing would help more than a bold initiative in the foreign aid field. Might not Japan devote some of its accumulating trade balances to a dramatic increase in its presently very modest flows of official aid—and show some interest in giving it to those who need it most and can best use it, rather than concentrating attention so blatantly on those who are sitting on large reserves of oil or iron?

Such policies might not win friends directly in the recipient countries—aid rarely does that. But they would raise Japan's stature generally in the international community and make it easier to discuss matters like the current trade difficulties in an atmosphere of mutual respect rather than mutual suspicion.

R. P. DORE,  
157 Surtees Road,  
Brighton.  
May 31.

## The discovery of penicillin

From Mr. Richard Gordon

Sir, The penicillin story has more fascinating twists than the complete severance of Fleming's work at St. Mary's in 1928 from Florey's at Oxford in 1940, when Sir Ernst Chain thought Fleming already dead. Florey was an editor of the journal which published Fleming's paper. So Florey missed its significance equally with its author.

Had Fleming isolated and proved penicillin—he had the generous facilities of Sir Almroth Wright's Inoculation Department to do so—all mankind would have benefited from penicillin before the Second World War. Instead, it was a weapon of the Allies, decided the Nazis and Japanese.

I do not believe that Florey would have seen the properties of penicillin had his eyes not been opened by the sulpha drugs, the first to cure the common bacterial diseases, which were establishing themselves by 1940. This group of drugs was discovered in Germany by Professor Domagk, a month before Hitler came to power in 1933.

Research for my novel on the discovery of penicillin, *The Invisible Victory*, showed not Domagk, but the unknown Professor Hörlin, first conceived changing the chemical structure of sulpha carper dyes to make them medicaments. Hörlin should perhaps acknowledge as the spiritual father of all modern chemotherapy. He was tried and acquitted at Nürnberg in 1948 for supplying the gas with Zyklon-B gas. I am, etc,

RICHARD GORDON,  
The Garrick Club, WC2.

Illustrators of books

From the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Sir, Perhaps you will allow me to answer Mr. Alderson's ungenerous article (June 1) about the Francis Williams Prize. In the Museum's judgment the interests of the prize and of book illustrators are better served by a quinquennial award of £500 followed by a large and important exhibition than by a small annual award which he would propose. The £1 handling fee for each entry is paid to the National Book League, who organize the prize jointly with the Museum, solely for the expenses of the competition. The entire costs of the exhibition that follows the award are borne by the Museum which also gives it full publicity coverage.

No one can "officially replace" the "previously accepted" definition of death since there is no official definition of death. However, the report of the Conference of Royal Colleges and Faculties of the UK, in setting out the detailed diagnostic criteria for establishing when death has occurred in cases where vital functions are being maintained mechanically, noted that it is good medical practice to recognize when brain death has occurred and to act accordingly, sparing relatives the emotional trauma of sterile hope. This report was put forward to the profession by experts in medicine, anaesthesia and neurology; and independent of transplant surgeons.

Dr. Pappworth says that the criteria for brain death are still controversial. Following their publication in *The Lancet* and *British Medical Journal* (November, 1976) there was, I believe, only one letter of comment published, and that was to correct one of the references cited. This is not good evidence in favour of controversy.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT A. SELLS.

Director, Renal Transplant Unit,

Pembroke Place,

Liverpool.

In arranging for the judging of the competition the Museum is anxious above all to secure a broad and impartial view, with no prejudice for or against any current style of illustration. This is why we do not impose the stylistic criteria on entrants which Mr. Alderson would not like. This approach honours the intention of the competition which was to encourage the whole art of book illustration by rewarding published work of quality.

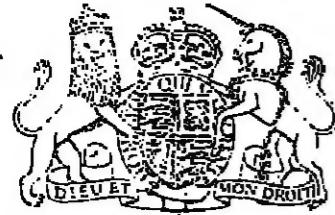
ROY STRONG,  
Director,  
Victoria and Albert Museum,  
South Kensington, SW7.

## St. Alban and St. George

From Mr. Ben Vincent

Sir, I have to cross swords, or whatever, with Christopher Cross, with our delightful Dean (Letters, May 31) especially as I am wholly in favour of sucking our patron saint, the fictional Levantine George, but Alban could hardly become patron saint of the English. Of the British perhaps. If he'd ever heard of the English it was of a gang of ferocious pagans across the North Sea. The idea of becoming their patron saint would have caused his eyeballs to pop out like those of his executioner. When they did arrive here they drove Alban's compatriots into Wales and established the cult of *Woden and Thor*. I am reminded of a little church in Brittany dedicated to St. Cadoc with an inscription to the effect that he was *Anglo's de nation, né à Glamorgan!* The aisle is strewn with the eyeballs of visiting Welshmen.

Alban was unrecognised by the English as even when they were converted they copied their arrogant founder Augustine of Canterbury in bullying the Celtic church into submission. Alban was evidently forgotten even in Verulam when our abbey was founded, for it was dedicated to St. Andrew, whose saintly still flutters from its pole. I don't think a single English place-name stems from "Alban" for even St. Alban's Head in Dorset is more correctly St. Aldhelm. This great bishop does have a claim to be patron of the English because he exemplifies a mixture of piety and clowning, characteristic of the



## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
June 4: The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Colonel, the Household Division, and Colonial Grenadier Guards, took the Salute on the Second Rehearsal of The Queen's Birthday Parade on the Horse Guards Parade this morning.

The Royal Highness this afternoon attended the Home International Championship between England and Scotland at Wembley.

Major Charles Fenwick was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Chairman of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal, was present to witness a Gala Performance of *The Lady Queen* at the Snape Maltings Concert Hall, Suffolk, in aid of the Appeal.

By command of The Queen the Lord Wells-Pestell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Cyprus and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen the Lord Wallace of Coslany (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of The Republic of Cyprus and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Queen was represented by the Lord Glenboran at the Silver Jubilee Thanksgiving Service held in the Assembly Hall, Church House, Belfast, this afternoon.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will visit the "London and the Thames" exhibition at Somerset House on July 6.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, will open an exhibition of the history of St John Ambulance at the Grand Priory Church, Clerkenwell, on June 16.

Princess Alexandra will open the new terminal at Aberdeen airport on June 21.

June 7: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the British Heart

Society, will open the "London and the Thames" exhibition at Somerset House on July 6.

Latest appointments  
Latest appointments include:  
Mr P. E. Mynors, QC, to be  
President of Special Commissioner of  
Income Tax from July 1 in suc-  
cession to Mr R. A. Furtado, who  
is retiring.  
Mrs Barbara Baye Shaw, at Bar-  
ford, Northants, to be chairman of  
the National Federation of  
Women's Institutes.

Today's engagements

Walks: "East End abyss, the Ripper's lair", meet Aldgate station 3; "A place for Kings and Queens", meet St James's Park, 10.30; "In the footsteps of Sherlock Holmes", meet Baker Street station, 2.

Exhibitions: Jean Cocteau, National Book League, Albermarle Street, 10.30; British artists of the 1960s, Tate Gallery, 10.30.

Clifton College

At the annual general meeting of the governors of Clifton College on June 4 Sir Brian Pippard FRS, Cavendish Professor of Physics, Cambridge University, was elected to the council.

## Marriages

Mr P. D. Hall and Miss D. R. C. Harland

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's Airport, between Mr Peter Hall, son of Mr and Mrs Phillip Hall, of Home Farm, Spennith Row, Wymondham, Norfolk, and Miss Diana Harland, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Harland, St. Realms and Landford, of Woodside House, Amport, Andover, Hampshire. The Rev Christopher Taylor officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a white gown with a lace-trimmed bodice and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, roses, freesias and orchids. Dominic Harland attended her. Mr Edward Lee-Smith was best man. Reception was held at Wombridge.

Mr D. R. Nathan and Miss S. W. Arendsen  
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, between Mr David Nathan, of 10, Mincing Lane, London, and Mrs Nathan, of Toorak, Victoria, Australia, and Miss Susan Wendy Arendsen, daughter of Mrs William Parfitt, of Caulfield, Victoria.

Mr M. Lewis and Miss V. Cerven  
The marriage took place in Beverly Hills, California, on Sunday.

Latest wills

Mr George William Martin, of Leeds, company chairman, left £1,674 net to his wife, and other sums of art at his home to be disposed of publicly at Temple Newsam. He also, after various other bequests, left the residue to the Sir George Martin Trust for charitable purposes. Other estates include (not before duty paid, duty not disclosed): Brookes, Mr Edward Albert of Worcester, company director, £195,691; Irwin, Mr John Harold, of Bromley, £130,000; Phizzy, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen George Bridger, of Minshard, £138,932.

Foundation this afternoon in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle accepted, on behalf of the Foundation, a silver bicycle given by the Bicycle Association of Great Britain.

Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Blackhurst, RN, was in attendance.

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## Sheep farmers escape depression

### Agriculture

#### by a Northern Correspondent

Mule, was there with its dark-headed, Suffolk-cross lambs, a 160 per cent. crop from 202 ewes, of which only two were geld or without lambs.

The Mules bred by the Rainey family partnership were not kept to show off the breed. They were in fact the smallest and latest twin lambs, sheep that would fetch an inadequate price compared with their better grown and specially selected sisters.

They succeeded on Penrith heights reaching 2,000ft before descending to the lower fells for the second half of winter. Rainey had not more than a pound of concentrates a head was their daily ration, with the corn cut out after lambing.

Combiens have remained faithful to the swede while its price declined, especially. Mr Rainey contended that the crop has been a success, similar to what he grows; it frees grassland from weeds, padded and soiled, bringing higher production later.



Examples from a late eighteenth-century Sèvres service, lent by the Queen, being arranged for the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, which opens in London on Wednesday.

## New battle over Hadrian's Wall

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

Hadrian's Wall, which, after last Saturday's invasion of Wembley by Scottish football supporters, some people might like to see rebuilt, has become the subject of a new battle of words. The basic issue is whether enough is being done to protect the wall from the ever-growing army of sightseers.

In a statement published today the Council for the Protection of Rural England criticizes a report published last November by the Government-backed Countryside Commission.

That report, prepared by the Dartington Amenity Research Trust, suggested that, given a consistent management strategy, the annual total of about 750,000 visitors could safely be allowed to double. Pressures on the central section, within the Northumberland national park, could be relieved by promoting the attractions of the less visited Tyneside and Solway sections.

Pre-eminently a dedicated scholar, of almost monastic devotion to his subject, whose exacting standards were legendary among his colleagues and pupils, he was also a first-class administrator who built up a flourishing department at Birkbeck which was as strong at the postgraduate level as the undergraduate. So efficient was he that he left a department whose 10 members included no less than two professors, and five readers, an unheard of ratio at a normal London university. He was a member of numerous university boards and committees, including the Board of Management of the Institute of Historical Research and of Warburg Institute, and was for three years chairman of the Board of Studies in History. As a Fellow of the British Academy his counsels were always of considerable value, and he served with distinction on the Council of the Pipe Roll Society from 1941, becoming Vice-President and Chairman in 1947 on the *Anglo-Historians*.

In 1939 he had urged medievalists not to print the *Anglo-Historians* to concentrate on the texts which would be future generations' reading, that they should write history, and it was from that he lost many of his readers as a result. In 1945 he made a speech at the twelfth-century survey of the *Inaugural Lecture* on the *Anglo-Historians*.

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Although the wall enjoys legal protection as a scheduled ancient monument, most of it is in private ownership and only certain sections are maintained by the Department of the Environment.

The religious celebration of the jubilee, spread around the country yesterday, and indicating an extraordinary consensus of feeling, is focused at one time and place tomorrow, when the Queen and her Government and representatives of the people attend the national thanksgiving service in St Paul's Cathedral, where the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, will speak for all.

The loneliness and isolation that used to characterize what are now the most popular parts of the wall may still be sensed on some of the outer sections, the council adds; but it is precisely those sections which the report recommends for further protection.

Asked about Mr Jackson's remarks, a surprised official at the Department of the Environment said that quarrying was strictly prohibited from encroaching on the wall.

## OBITUARY

### PROFESSOR R. R. DARLINGTON Saxon and medieval studi

Professor R. R. Darlington, FBA, FRHistS, FSA, Emeritus Professor of History at the University of London, died at his home at Twyford, Reading, on May 30. He was 73.

Reginald Ralph Darlington was born in 1903, and his academic career was divided between London and Exeter. From postgraduate study at the then University College of Reading, he began lecturing at Bedford College, London, in 1927, and in 1936 was promoted to a Readership in Medieval History. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he became Professor of History at the University College of Exeter, and remained there for the duration of hostilities. He then returned to London in 1945, holding the Chair of History at Birkbeck College for nearly a quarter of a century, until his retirement in the summer of 1969. He was a former Governor of both Birkbeck College and the University of Exeter.

Pre-eminently a dedicated scholar, of almost monastic devotion to his subject, whose exacting standards were legendary among his colleagues and pupils, he was also a first-class administrator who built up a flourishing department at Birkbeck which was as strong at the postgraduate level as the undergraduate. So efficient was he that he left a department whose 10 members included no less than two professors, and five readers, an unheard of ratio at a normal London university. He was a member of numerous university boards and committees, including the Board of Management of the Institute of Historical Research and of Warburg Institute, and was for three years chairman of the Board of Studies in History. As a Fellow of the British Academy his counsels were always of considerable value, and he served with distinction on the Council of the Pipe Roll Society from 1941, becoming Vice-President and Chairman in 1947 on the *Anglo-Historians*.

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Although the wall enjoys legal protection as a scheduled ancient monument, most of it is in private ownership and only certain sections are maintained by the Department of the Environment.

Even that legal protection may be of doubtful value, however. Mr Brian Jackson, director of the National Educational Research and Development Trust, Cambridge, claimed recently to have seen quarrymen blasting their way through the wall.

Asked about Mr Jackson's remarks, a surprised official at the Department of the Environment said that quarrying was strictly prohibited from encroaching on the wall.

### SIR DOUGLAS IGGULDEN

Sir Douglas Iggylden, CBE, DSO, TD, DL, FRICS, died on May 30 at the age of 70.

He gave many years of public service. Educated at Kent College, Canterbury, he started in the surveying profession in private practice in Ramsgate in 1924. He entered the Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, at the Dover office in 1937 and served as District Valuer in Birmingham, ... Superintending Valuer in the East and West Ridings, and as Deputy Chief Valuer from 1950 to 1956. In April, 1966, he was appointed to the Dover office, and he performed with distinction until he retired in December, 1971. He received knighthood in 1969. From 1972 until his death he was President of the Kent Royal Estate Panel.

Before unification of the Chartered Land Societies he was a council member of the Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute and chairman of their election committee. He became a council member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

He was also an active member of the Territorial Army, being commissioned in the 4th Battalion The Buffs in 1924. He left a widow daughter.

Mr Frank Alfred J. died on May 24, 1977, was the son of Sir Berkely Sheffield, sixth baronet, he succeeded in 1946. He is himself succeeded by his brother, Mr E. C. R. Sheffield.

He was appointed Lieutenant of the City of Kent in 1972, and was knight freemason, being Squire Bearer United Grand Lodge of and Deputy Provincial Master of the Province of Kent.

He took a lively interest in sports and the arts. In years he was a keen but more recently hobby was painting water colour and oils. He leaves a widow daughter.

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Such a process is the disappearance of the Earth's magnetic field at the beginning and end of thousands of years. Why that happens is a mystery but the fascinating theory is that this field reversal may be associated with ice ages. It has been suggested by Dr C. S. M. Doose, of the British Antarctic Survey at Cambridge.

Scientists believe the magnetic field of the Earth is produced by motion of the electrically conducting molten material of the core. The core is continually in motion because of convection effects with fluid moving and falling at different places, and the rotation of the Earth, which causes the outer layers of the core to move with respect to the inner layers. The motion of the core creates a self-maintaining dynamo, which generates a magnetic field.

Surrounding the molten core is the spherical solid shell of the mantle, and clearly the interaction between the mantle and the core will affect the motion of the fluid in the core and therefore the magnetic field. The mantle itself is rotating with respect to the core and one factor that can affect rotation will also produce changes in the Earth's field.

The unusual feature about reversals of the magnetic field is that they take place within a few thousand years. That is an extremely rapid change on a geological time scale and the process that generates the change must also be geologically fast.

©





## Racing

### lker Cup stion wered by Evoy

Rode  
exponent  
the point of view of those  
the thankless job of  
the golfer's getting to play  
in the Walker  
Stakes in the Walker  
Stakes, the amateur champion  
last week probably posed  
than it answered.  
vided one clear answer  
was to the question  
"What is the best good  
place in the world to be a  
golfing candidate  
for the championship  
in the home inter-  
year, won the West  
of the amateur champion-  
outstandingly in the  
strokeplay events this  
all he was a sound  
in a wide arc and a  
in swing that gave the  
was always playing  
in himself.

qualities, in defeating  
by five and four  
hole final on Sunday,  
those of stamina, con-  
and courage. Campbell,  
in his 10th year in the  
year, was in a different  
intelligent golfer with  
style, he probably has  
these days to com-  
international level. Nor-  
is he a bad  
claim, since he has been  
highlight for some time.  
of inevitability pervaded  
day. While sensation  
is other sports, the last  
Amateur unfolded peace-  
the sound rocks and  
the taut nerves of a  
on the air. After  
of settling in, the  
in the morning burst  
the only one hole halved,  
two birds from  
McEvoy, from his four.  
Campbell reduced  
two but that was as far  
as allowed to go.

winning the last three  
for lunch, not only  
the gap but also struck a  
Campbell's limited store  
of make good, and  
Campbell, the 17th  
rain him. He had the  
shot but took three  
McEvoy, pitching from  
the green, was down in

Hugh Campbell: his best  
performance in long career.

three. He was round in 73: There  
was the other point where the  
gap of holes might have been  
narrowed back.

That was at the fourth and fifth  
after lunch where Campbell had  
the better pitches, not by much  
but enough to give him a birdie  
new champion missed a chance  
here and there to pile on the  
agony, but I can hardly remember  
a champion who did not wave as  
he came home.

The most remarkable come-  
generally not at the start nor at  
the end. It is on the threshold of  
victory that its implications under-  
line concentration.

Durant, now opened to  
the change which might not  
set on the professional target. He  
receives an invitation to the  
Masters, a year's exemption from  
qualifying for the Open and a place  
in international tournaments for as long  
as he keeps his spot at Royal  
Ascot and to Easy Landing, who  
was placed in the Queen Mary  
Stakes, the National Stakes, and  
the Lowther Stakes.

While still on the subject of

Godswalk's championship, it

will run really well. But I  
think there is no need to despair

because in Norfolk Air, Lord

Helps and Jelley we seem to

have at least three runners trained

in the country to give him a

chance of preventing a French win.

Godswalk now carries the

colours of Robert Sangster, and his

consolation for the disaster which

befell his Oaks hope, Durst, at

Ascot, was to Easy Landing, who

was placed in the Queen Mary

Stakes, the National Stakes, and

the Lowther Stakes.

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in the country to give him a

chance of preventing a French win.

I would like to see this good

prize either won by Norfolk Air

from John Dunlop's stable, which

is a rather lean team this

season, or by the stable of

Barry Hills, who had such a

crucial experience at Ascot on

Saturday when his Oaks favourite

Durst, was injured and withdrawn

from the race.

Today Norfolk Air must give

Lord Helps a bit of a headache

because I think he will be

more than a little unlucky

there. The conditions of today's

race have surely made life too

difficult for Decent Fellow and

Keddy, but with only 1st fib

he may be a little unlucky

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## SPORT

Tennis

## Vilas's reputation as a runner-up goes in just under two hours

From Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Paris, June 5

About 16 or 17 years ago Rod Laver was acquiring a reputation as a tennis player who reached the big finals but lost them. Well, he managed to live that reputation down. The same thing is happening to Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, aged 24. Since 1975 Vilas has been runner-up for the French, World, Championship Tennis, Italian and Australian championships. But today he beat Brian Gottfried, of the United States, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0 in an hour and 57 minutes in the final of the French championship. Mimi Jausovec, of Croatia, beat Flavia Moga, of Romania, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1 in two hours and three minutes in the women's final.

For everyone except Vilas and Miss Jausovec, this last act in the annual drama of Roland Garros was not so much a climax as a dying fall. Roland delayed the start of the afternoon with showery, breezy, and cool. It was as if the star guests had arrived when the party was already over, with the company scattered and the bottles empty. But for the golden, the occasion was not.

The last-mentioned Vilas is deep-chested, strong and in view of his build surprisingly fast. He has an unusual grip and hits hard and deep, with heavy topspin, on both forehand and backhand. In power, speed, and a resting variety of spin, on his first tour, in 1972, he was so much at ease on the slow clay of Paris that he beat Bob Hewitt, which was not an easy thing to do. Apparently, on the same course he has now pounded so effectively through the draw that he has become champion at the cost of only one set, and if anyone has

won a final more easily, the fact is shrouded in the records of those French championships played between the wars.

Gottfried launched himself on the tennis circuit in the same year Vilas did, but has not come up for the South African championships on two occasions and has now raised his status even higher. Like the Vilas of the recent past, the early Laver, and a host of others, he has proved that he can reach the big finals. Like them, too, he will doubtless become a champion. But today he took 3 hours and 11 minutes. Except for a brief period in the second set, Vilas's authority was never in dispute. When Gottfried attacked—which he had to, in view of Vilas's command of ground strokes—the Argentine confounded him with his topspin, which he used to hold and to stretch for his volleys and, in consequence, the court was often left open for a riposte by Vilas.

There was a tendency to disbelieve the women's final because neither of these young players could reasonably be expected to win a tournament. But the two who did—the celebrities who are currently earning easier money in the United States. Miss Jausovec, aged 20, won the Italian championship a year ago and reached the last four. Vilas and Miss Moga, 19, in 10 months older but less experienced, sprang from obscurity in 1976 by advancing to the semi-final round, in both Rome and Paris. In short, the players on clay and today there was evidence that Miss Moga in particular has the aptitude to develop into a distinguished player on any surface.

This is the fourth consecutive year in which the women's title

has been won by a player under 21. But none of them can match the precocity of Christine Truman, as she was then, who won the 1959 French and Italian championships at the age of 18.

Miss Jausovec and Miss Moga have made it in common. They could hide behind a Sri Sri wall without bending down. But they are sturdy and strong and have delightful personalities. Miss Jausovec is a shrewd if somewhat cautious tactician who has the ball control to collect a lot of points without producing much in the way of outright winners. Today, though, she either could not or would not use the lob and was forced to spar with drop shots because Miss Moga was so agile in dashing to the forecourt and transforming a challenge into an opportunity. Miss Jausovec also has a painful knee that may soon demand surgery and, meantime, is inhibited by a lack in both composure and practice.

**MEN'S SINGLES:** Semi-final round: 1. Gottfried, U.S.A., beat P. Dent, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3; 2. Vilas, Argentina, beat R. Ramirez, Mexico, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES:** Final: Miss Jausovec, Croatia, beat Flavia Moga, Romania, 6-2, 6-3; 2. Vilas, Argentina, beat M. Moga, Romania, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES:** Final: Miss Jausovec, Croatia, beat Flavia Moga, Romania, 6-2, 6-3; 2. Vilas, Argentina, beat M. Moga, Romania, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

**MANCHESTER:** Northern, 1. J. Lunn, 2. D. G. Smith, 3. J. C. S. Connor, 4. N. H. B. Morris, 5. B. Perry, 6. J. C. Connor, 7. D. G. Smith, 8. J. C. S. Connor, 9. N. H. B. Morris, 10. B. Perry.

## Cycling

## Russians take charge in Milk Race

A Russian cyclist, Mihail Grishin, won the 100-mile road race, the seventh stage of the Milk Race, at Sefton Park, Liverpool, yesterday. Earlier, Bert Scheneman, of the Netherlands, won the time trial. Another Russian, Gusev, is now the overall leader.

**STAGE 7A:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 1:05.19; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 1:05.24; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 1:05.24; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 1:05.25; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 1:05.26; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 1:05.27; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 1:05.28; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 1:05.29; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 1:05.30; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 1:05.31; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 1:05.32; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 1:05.33.

**STAGE 7B:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 8:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 9:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 10:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 11:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 12:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

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**STAGE 14:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 15:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 16:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

**STAGE 17:** 1. G. Scheneman, Netherlands, 50.25; 2. M. Grishin, Russia, 50.26; 3. V. Kaminski, Poland, 50.26; 4. S. K. Seppala, Finland, 50.27; 5. S. Lawrence, Australia, 50.28; 6. D. M. Gusev, Russia, 50.29; 7. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.30; 8. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.31; 9. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.32; 10. D. Sturz, U.S.A., 50.33; 11. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.34; 12. J. M. G. O'Farrell, Ireland, 50.35.

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the cancellation. This Box  
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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.  
We make every effort to avoid  
errors. Every advertisement  
is carefully checked and  
printed. Within two weeks  
advertisements are handled  
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your ad. If you spot an  
error, please contact the  
Queries department immediately  
(01-837 3311). We regret that we  
cannot be responsible for errors  
that may occur after  
insertion. If you do not.

GRACE TO YOU, and peace  
from our Father.—CATH.

BIRTHS

ANDREWS.—On 27th May in  
London, U.K., Mr. and Mrs.  
E. and Mrs. J. Andrews, to  
their daughter Alison, born  
EDWARD.—On 27th May in  
Wednesday, June 1, 1977, to  
their son Philip.

FORSTER.—On 28th June, at R.A.F.  
Buntingford, Herts., to his wife  
Gretchen and their son, Foster.

HEATH.—On June 2nd to Jane  
and Peter Heath.

NIKE.—On June 2nd, 1977, at  
S. Lucy, John and Jennifer  
Anne, a sister for Catherine.

PARKER.—On June 10, 1977,  
Pooley Cottage, Castle Hedingham,  
Suffolk, to his wife, Barbara.

TYTHERLEIGH.—On June 10, to  
Barbara Elizabeth, wife of Colin

— 503.

MARRIAGES

KOMMER.—On June 4th, 1977, at John  
and Barbara's home, to their  
daughter Alison, to Richard

EDWARD.—On June 4th, 1977, to  
their son Philip.

FORSTER.—On June 11, R.A.F.  
Buntingford, Herts., to his wife  
Gretchen and their son, Foster.

HEATH.—On June 2nd to Jane  
and Peter Heath.

NIKE.—On June 2nd, 1977, at  
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PARKER.—On June 10, 1977,  
Pooley Cottage, Castle Hedingham,  
Suffolk, to his wife, Barbara.

TYTHERLEIGH.—On June 10, to  
Barbara Elizabeth, wife of Colin

— 503.

GOLDEN WEDDING

HOWARD.—On June 1st, by Bishop Furs.

ANDREW DRUGAS, Brother to  
John, Neil and Colleen, to  
Audrey and

and many have followed us.

DEATHS

SULMAN.—On June 1, 1977, at John  
and Barbara's home, to their  
daughter Alison, to Richard

EDWARD.—On June 1, 1977, to  
their son Philip.

FORSTER.—On June 11, R.A.F.  
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WORK SPACE for free-lance  
designers. MR. JOHN.—See Barbara Joyce

LADY.—See Barbara Joyce.

SOLOMON.—See Barbara Joyce.

DAVID.—See Barbara Joyce.

CHARLES.—See Barbara Joyce.

EDWARD.—See Barbara Joyce.